

“Plant 1–1.5 m. high; leaves linear-lanceolate, attenuate, mostly 1.3–2 dm. long: spikes densely flowered, 0.5–1 cm. thick, mostly crowded at the tips of the branches . . . Differing . . . in its great height, very elongate leaves, thick crowded spikes and very late flowering.”¹

This latter character was again emphasized by the same author in a later publication.² Typical *P. hydropiperoides* in the same region was in maturity from mid-July through August, while the variety *digitatum* barely showed color in the inflorescences on August 23, and was in anthesis in October.

Moore, in 1914, published a white-flowered plant as *P. hydropiperoides*, forma *leucochranthum*.³

(To be continued.)

A FURTHER NOTE ON CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA IN MASSACHUSETTS.—In 1920, I found *Cimicifuga racemosa* growing naturally and abundantly in Sheffield, in the southwest corner of Massachusetts.

Believing after some research that the plant had “rarely, if ever, been found in New England north of Connecticut except in cultivation or as a garden escape,” I made a record of my discovery and some observations concerning this interesting plant and its occurrence in Massachusetts. (See RHODORA, xxiii. 202, Sept. 1921.)

Its range had been given in the Gray Manual (1908) as “s. N. E. to Wisc., and southw.; cultivated and escaped eastw.” I therefore cited two collections in the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club as probably such escapes, viz. one by Parlin in 1899 from “North Berwick, Maine, growing in an orchard from planted roots”; the other by John Murdoch, Jr., July 22, 1913 from “Bernardston, Mass., woods in east part of town.”

Mr. Murdoch died in 1915 and I could only express the hope that my note might be productive of information which would verify not only the occurrence of the plant here, but determine its status as indigenous, or as “cultivated and escaped eastward.” My wish was soon gratified and I received reliable information from two persons living in Greenfield who knew the plant well, and to whose gardens plants had long ago been transplanted from this station in the adjoining town of Bernardston.

¹ Fernald, RHODORA, xxiii. 260 (1922).

² Fernald, RHODORA, xxiv. 173 (1922).

³ A. H. Moore, RHODORA, xvi. 129 (1914).

Finally, after many invitations, the opportunity came for a personal examination of the station and on June 23, 1925, with Miss Bertha E. Christiansen, I visited the low open wild woods in the east part of the town where, remote from habitation, still grew the small native colony of Black Snakeroot, from which came Murdoch's specimens in 1913.

It is pleasant now to add this note to what I wrote in RHODORA in 1921, as it brings this attractive plant sixty miles further as a native into Massachusetts, and nearly to the Connecticut River and to the Vermont line.—J. R. CHURCHILL, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

VICTORIN'S TREATMENT OF THE LYCOPODIALES OF QUEBEC.

CLARENCE H. KNOWLTON.

IN his significant monograph of the club mosses¹ of Quebec Brother Victorin has added a companion volume to his fascinating work on the ferns² of the same region. Like that it falls into two parts, discussion and systematic treatment. The present volume treats very fully four species of Isoëtes, three of Selaginella, and no less than eleven of Lycopodium, together with many varieties and forms, of which several are new to science.

The author shows himself thoroughly familiar with the geological history of eastern North America and its relation to the flora. He has carefully studied the literature of the group, with special attention to the work of Lloyd and Underwood. The result is a scholarly and interesting treatise showing good and critical judgment, the result of twenty years of close observation in the field.

The ranges of the species are very carefully worked out. Especially unique is that of *Lycopodium tristachyum*, found only in eastern temperate North America, in south-central Europe and Asia Minor. "What we know personally of its occurrence here, combined with what we read of its occurrence in Europe, makes us suspect that this may be a case of a former riparian species, bordering the warmer seas, such as the sea of the Champlain period, and which might continue to live on the sands after the disappearance of the lakes and seas and the change of the dune or of the beach into heath, savanna or open pine wood. . . . The localities known in Quebec are usually situated on old shore lines of the Champlain sea."

¹ Les Lycopodiniées du Québec et leurs formes mineurs, par Frère Marie-Victorin. Contributions du Laboratoire de Botanique de l'Université de Montréal. 8vo. 121 pp. \$1.00.

² Les Filicinées du Québec, par Frère Marie-Victorin. Contributions du Laboratoire de Botanique de l'Université de Montréal. 8vo. 98pp. \$1.00.